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one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent invertion.

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The sub-criber having been appointed agent for this prepared to receive Proposals for Fire Risss, and will effect. Insurance on fair and liberal terms.

Camber S.C., Way 5, 1831.

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MANSION HOUSE. CHATIETID?

THE undersigned begs leave to return his grateful thanks to his friends, and the travelling Public, for the liberal support which he has received since he has been the liberal rupport which he has received since he has been opened, (four months) and has entered up on his duies for 1851, with renewed energy to endeavor no please all that may call upon him, both rich and poor. His flows will be found one of the most desirable, situated, and best furnished Hotels in Carmien. His servants also will be found respectful and attentive, end the table will be supplied with the best the market affords.

His Stables and Carriage Houses are roomy and always fully supplied with Provender, and an experienced Hostler.

An Onnibus calls at the House every morning for passengers for the Ruitroad. Give me a call and lest my motio. As you find me. So recommend me

E. G. ROBINSON.

Proprietor. Camden, February 7th, 1851.

Darlington Hotel.

DARLINGTON COURT-HOUSE. THE above House having been purchased and

fitted up anew by John Doten, is again opened for the accommodation of the Public. Strict attention to the wants and comforts of guests will be given, and to effort, calculated to ment he patronage of all wire may favor the establishent with a view, shall be spared

All that the market and surrounding cou try fford will be found upon the table. C mortab e rooms, for families or individuals,

ere prepared. The Stables will be attended by careful and treative hostlers.

Drovers can be well accommidated, as any

number of horses and mules can be ept in the stables and lots expressly prepared for them. Nov 1, 1850.

NEW STORE

THE subscriber would inform his friends and 4 the public generally, that he has opened an or Gift the Cole Labout the stand tormerly occupies by Joseph W. Doby, o e door south of Campbell's Lakery, and opposite H. Leev & where in y be found all articles usually lest a the Grocery line, consisting in part of the ... wing: Fulton Market Beef

No. 1 and 2 Mackarel in kitts, for family use, Rigand Lava Coffees: crushed and brown Sug 1s; New Orleans Molasses, (new crop) butter, wine and sada crackers; cheese, buckwheat, raisins, currants, atmonds, English mustard, filberts, pecan nuts, assorted packles and preserves.

- ALSO-A few doz old Port Wire, Heidsick best Chanpagne, London Porter and Stotch Ale in pints, together a large stock of Bagging, Rope and Twine, all of which he offers low for eash. S. E. CAPERS

South Carolina -- Kershaw District. Alex. L. McDonald, Applicant.

Angus McDonald, Norman McDonald, and others,

T app ring to my satisfaction that Rodrick McDona'd and Malcom McDonaid, two of the detendants, result as their tass Nate. It is therefore ordered, that they do appear and or ject to the sale of the Real Estate of Donald Me-Donald on or before the first day or December 1-51, or their consent to the same will be entered JO N R. JOY. Aug 27, '51 of Ordinary Kershaw District.

bounty Land.

Piles undersigned asymp associated himself with Mr. L. Blanchard True, who is permanearly located at the City of Washington; who posesses a thorough and laminar acquaintance, with the requirements of the Government Offices, will attend to the proturing or Boun y Land War. rants, and the a justment of all other claims against the Governmen , without jeopardy or delay-and at but intle expense to commants.

Land Warrants located, and the Land so d if desired, on the most advantageous terms.
M. NAUDIN.

\$300 Reward.

ESCAPED from the Jail of Kershaw District, S. . . . on Monday 14th of July last, Vr. Samus I. Love, who was convicted of the murder of Mr. Robert J. Lester at Spring term, 1851 .-Said Love is about 6 feet 2 inches high, and about 20 or 21 years of age, rather dark hair and of a sallow complexion, and has rather a down cast look, with rather dark grey eyes, with some of his front teeth rather decayed, said Love is a carpen-

I will give the above reward to any per-on who will appealend the said Love and lodge him in any jail in this State, or one hundred and fitty dollars for his safe confinement in any jail in the United

States, so that I can get him.

JOHN INGRAM, S. K. D.

Aug. 12,

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From the South Carolinian, To Col. John S. Preston. No. 2.

Srr--Having offered some comments upon the tone and spirit of your last correspondence on the great political topic which now so intensely engages the public mind, with a portion of the people of Richland district, in which I endeavored to point out, with courtesey, some objections, both of temper and doctrine, to which it is exposed, I now resume the subject with a view of demonstrating the absolute necessity, as a duty incumbent on them, of taking the step they did. You did them no more than justice when you "assured yourself that no undefined purpose pertained to their communication" of the 13th instant; although the hypothetical inquiry which almost immediately followed, in reference to the "basis of the struggle for the election of a deputy to a Southern Congress,' might seem to imply a suspicion of their sincerity and the indulgence of some oneovered design. Taking it for granted, how-ever, that the tribute to their candor, which your language conveyed was really intended as expressed, the task of unfolding frankly and fearlessly the true grounds of their movement remains for more complete execution.

They asserted with truth, that you had been nominated in the public print- as a deputy to the Southern Congress, and that, "confiding in the soundness of your principles, they had been desirous of casting their suffrages in your fa-By this they obviously intended to announce to you their belief of a concurrence of It is as follows: opinion between you and themselves alike concerning the enormity and proximity of the dangers to which their State was exposed, and the mode and measure of permanent and effectual extrication. In the face of the indisputable and disastrous delinquency of Virginia, (once glorious, but we fear now forever tallen,) to which you are bound by the ties of nativity and of interest in that belief, they found cause of real and solid satisfaction. Were they justified in it! To answer this interrogation the record must be consulted.

In your speech, as reported to the public in your letter of the 14th inst. to the committee which rad addressed you on behalf of some of your fellow enizens of Riehland, delivered during the last session of the Legislature, (I suppose on the proposition for the call of the convention, and the policy of incorporating with that measure provision for the Southern Congress,) referred to for the purpose of showing that they had no ground to be either "surprised or pained" by the positions of your Barnwell letter, it may be remarked that few, if any of them heard that speech, and as it had never sir, take it as you have presented it, without the commentary of your recent letters, it is respectfully submitted that there is very little in it either of thetoric or logic, if any at all, to which they would object. It is recommended for the force and finish of its eloquence, and, " in the

main," is sound in its doctrine. You declare the 'quest on with us to be a your State you were ready to stand the hazard; though it might be dangerous, difficult and horlible;" What man of the State action party, even the most eager for action, could carp at this or any of it. Such sentiments embodied in such language, and accompanied with the graces of the effective act, which you have cultivated and mastered, at the moment of their delivery, must have fallen, as they certainly did fall, upon the heart of Carolina like flashes of fire, transporting her with the kindling and all conquering power of eloquence and truth .--And, in the further examination of the speech in question, they have been unable to find any opinions announced or recommendations submitted tending in any appreciable degree to subdue the enthusiasm which the fervour of your oratory and the vigor of your argument, devoted to a cause equally just and glorious, awa kened in their bosoms. Whether you counsel-led against rashness and in favor of the practice of true courage, wisdom, and deliberation; whether you inculcated the duty of avoiding nanecessary difficulty and danger in taking the last great step of deliverance and safety that "success may be insured," or the moral as well as political necessity of "exhausting all bonorable means to secure the co operation of those States equally interested in the sclemn act," you never failed to strike a responsive chord in the hearts of your neighbors and fellow-citi zens of Rieldand lately in correspondence with you, nor to secure the entire sympathies of all true lovers of the acknowledged interest and

honor of South Carolina. If your argument on the occasion in mind had any point or force, (and it unquestionably had both.) it was to be seen and felt in the efficiency, expediency, and necessity of a the securing the simultaneous action of the and the formation of a Southern Confederacy as her only infallible and invulnerable barrier against the movements of the fanatic masses of the free States, who had succeeded in driving her completely out of power in the Federal overthrow as absolute as appalling.

Such, sic, were the scope and tendency of the Representative floor, and you were success-

as this State could secure it, in which, if it ever | tion, except that portion enclosed in brackets, assemble, she will be fully represented. And may it not be asserted with perfect truth, no matter what difference of opinion may have prevailed before, that since its adoption all parties have acquiesced in the measure on which, until lately, all stood as a common platform. More, is it not indisputable that a large portion of the State action party urged it upon all the grounds that were taken in its behalf during its progress through the Legislature? Undoubtedly it is true. Finally, then, harmony and concert, so far as the Southern Congress may be considered, were secured, and no one can in you placed yourself before the Legislature, and you should now resort to your speech before that body to vindicate your consistency, and to remove the contradictions of some of your effusions in another form.

In proceeding with my task, it becomes my duty to review your connection with the resolution of the Richland Southern Rights Association of the 22d March last, which you aided in constructing, and to which you gave your unqualified adhesion; and that what may be remarked on that point may be readily understood, that resolution shall be literally quoted.

"Resolved, As the opinion of this Association, that concert of action between two or posed Southern Cong ess, or otherwise, for the Federal Government and the Northern States, is an object in the highest degree to be desired and most earnestly to be sought; but that if such concert of action cannot be brought about, the State of South Carolina, acting through the convention of the people, which has been provided for by law, ought to secode

It is obvious that the Richland Association, in adopting that resolution, intended it to be a clear and unanibiguous expression of their opinion on the points it embraced. Such the Committee of Salety, who reported it, intended it and regarded it to be, and undoubtedly when you expressed your hearty concurrence in it your understanding of it was entirely perspicnous and conreided with that of the committee from which it emanated, and of the Association which adopted it, and to suppose anytaing like a trick or trap on either side would been published, of course had not read it. But be to impeach the candor of a onorable gentlemen in a transaction of deep and pervading public interest, in a manner not to be tolerated or a moment. The resolution then stands plainly and fairly before the public, its own interpreter, without doubt or mystineation, totally independent of any collateral aid for its construction. Its letter and spirit invoke the co-operation of the Southern States in tais, the narrow one" the 'preservation of the Union time of their mutual planning and imminent or the preservation of the institution of slavery peril. It deliberately refers to the Southern - that the existence of both was an incompati- Congress as a means of securing tast co operbility"-that the "Union must perish or the ele- ation for the purpose of resisting the aggresments of slavery be extinguished" - that "your | sions of the Federal Government and the No. tamind was made un"-- that "you gave your lern States-declares that it is an object in the voice for that separation which you believed highest degree to be desired and most carnestly alone could give us safety"-that "you had to be sought, and finally, concert of action failcounted the cost, every item of it, and that for ling, that South Carolina OUGHT TO SECEDE ALONE through the convention of the people, proriderd for by law; or, to adopt the language of your December speech, "it then none wut join us, our destinies are in our hands-the Confederacy must be dissilved.' You might well give your earnest support to the resolution in question, and also hold the sentiments you uttered in the Le islature, for if there be any discrepancy between their doctrines, it is more snadowy than substantial, and to discover it mu-t expose you ingenuity to extravagant tortures. Such, then, was your position as declared before the public through your speech in the Legislature, and before your own immediate fellow-citizens, through your connection with, and approval of, the resolution of the 22d of March. It was clearly that of a DISUNION-IST, with the co-operation of other States of the South if it could be obtained; if it could not be o tained, then that of a distritorist with South Caroli- a Alone acting through her alrea DY ELECTED CONVENTION, AND BEFORE ITS

FINAL ADJOURNMENT. It is manifest, then, that portion of your fellow citizens of Richland who lately addressed you, had the most abandant ground for "coanding in the soundness of your principles," to "times they had a right to regard you as agreeing with them in the main in opinion, and that you were prepared to act with them." The inquiry, therefore now is whether your Barnwell letter of the 24th ult. contains any declaration, doctrine, or reasoning which unexplained presents you as stand ng on different ground from that "they supposed you to occupy." If it does, then its perusal could not excite any otaer emotions than those of "surprise and pain." Pardon us if we declare to you that in our ability and address with which you urged the judgment tue denial that letter does contam a total abandonment of your previous po-Southern Congress as a measure that would sition as announced in your speech, and as tend powerfully, if not triumphantly, towards confirmed by your voluntary and admitted connection with the resolution of the 22d of March, South in effecting a disruption of the Union, as well as by your repeated and pointed decla rations, evinces a political hardraood seldom practised even by the holdest and most indurated veteran. Almost in the first paragraph you declare as follows: "I agree with you thoroughly in the belief that the separate action of Councils, and were about to devote her to an South Carolina under present circumstances, ("I mean without co-operation actually established,") can do no good to a cause in which your able and cloquent effort last December on we are all so much interested, and may do taful-the Southern Congress was secured as far to have been quoted from the letter of invita- loved.

which is evidently your own interpretation of the words, "under present circumstances," and which interpretation, it is believed, is the first which has been ventured before the public upon competent authority. Without co-operation actually established! Ominous phraseology truly. It is asked of you, in all candor and respect, when before, and on what occasion, in what speech, letter, or consultation did you ever employ equivalent language or take the nosition it necessarily and inevitably implies Your meaning can be nothing more nor less than that South Carolina shall neither secede alone candor impute to the separate State action after "exhausting all honorable means to obparty the want of the utmost fidelity to the ac- tain co-operation," without success, before the tion of the Legislature on that subject. They adjournment of her convention, nor ever, unless desire and intend that it shall have a fair and i she has received assurances from some of her unembarrassed trial. It is to be lamented that sister States of the South through all the solyou have departed from the platform on which, cam forms of legislative enactments or conventional ordinances, that they will break from the it must be a matter of unmitigated surprise that | Union with her or after her, and join in the formation of a Southern Confederacy. What a jewel is consistency! According to the ideas you now propagate, neither the evidence of the public press, nor of Southern Rights Associations, nor executive correspondence, nor popular demonstrations in the other States, will suffice to induce you to aid in bringing up this State to the culminating point of secession!-Acts of the legislatures or the ordinances of conventions are demanded as evidences of cooperation by the other States of the South, before South Carolina shall dare to move, and if assurances in such form are never afforded, then these chains of our servitude and these insignia of our dishonor shall clank in our ears more of the Southern States, through the pro- and poison our eyesight for all time, and become more galling and conspicuous as years purpose of resisting the aggressions of the increase! This, this, sir, is the co-operative doctrine in part of your Barnwell letter; but, alas! alas, it is not the whole. "Brutus had rather be a villager,

Than to repute himself a son of Rome Under such hard conditions as this time Is like to lay upon us."

The writer will continue his comments tomorrow; in the meantime, you are remitted to your reflections. PALMETTO.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND THE CUBAN INSULT.

The Petersburg Democrat asks the following questions:

"Can the Fillmore Cabinet be so careless of the honor of the country, as not to resent an insult to its flag?"

We will say to our cotemporary in reply-Yes tais Fillmore cabinet can be so careless, asnot to resent an insult to the flag of our country. And i the Democrat will wait, a little time will prove our reply to him to be correct. The "honor of the country" with the Fillmore administration consists entirely in the prospects of that administration for permanance in office. And the plan they have proposed to themselves to sustain that honor is to go about electioneering at Watering places and capital cities. Honor indeed -insuit indeed. Why Fillmore cares as much about these things, as he does about the prediction that the world in two handred millions of years is to be destroyed by a comet.

Fillmore would prefer now to see the Captain General of Cuba victorious, notwithstanding the Captain has outraged humanity, laws, and de cency in the insult he has offered the United States. I illmore indignant at an insult! Did you ever hear of a cold-blooded Yankee schemer or these days become indignant? Astonishing triend Pryor, astonishing in you to put the question you have, with your knowle ge, of the in iterial composing the present Cabinet. But I suppost you did it to draw attention to this Burnt gang -this peace-at-all-hazards cabinet.

We are willing to wager our existence that if this Cabinet has had its attention arrested by Cuban affairs lately, it has sent despatches toour Minister in Spain, sympathizing with her The Democrat again asks:

of the 'stars and stripes,' was fired upon and boarded, and otherwise insulted in the most humiliating manner! Will this be endured?" les, quetiy, if not approvingly, endured .-The Government hears of it we have but little doubt, with satisfaction. Did it not send out a

"An American steamer, under the protection .

fleet to assist the Captain General, during the former irruption? Did it not enter into partnersnip with Spain in dragging Quitman fromhis cour as Governor, and persecuting him witha maticious and untenable prosecution? Did not Spain pay \$25,000 of the prosecuting fund! These things have never been denied. And can we expect any thing from such a Government ! The National Intelligencer has said "a wise

providential dispensation placed Fillmore in the r'residential quair." This wise dispensation was the death of Taylor. If the late lamented President were alice now, the Democrat would not have to put these questions, for the response would come b fore he would have time to shape his queries. And it would be that kind of response which would ere a week plant the American thag upon the highest bastion of the Moro.

But President GENERAL Fillmore knows about as much about national honor, as he does about the Coptic dialect. It is a matter of doubt with us whether he knows the difference between a halberd and a cuirasis or could tell a nowitzer from one of Colt's revolvers.

Ask for the resentment of an insult from Fillmore! Ban. Better go set your dog to "baying the moon," or ask the stars to retire until you paint the American flag across the horizon. - Hornets' Nest.

A CHARMING TRUTH. - The most beautiful may be the most admired and caressed, and calculable evil." The above language seems they are not always the most esteemed and